namely, the Dabhol project in Maharashtra has also achieved financial closure.

(d) It is the primary responsibility of the State Authorities/Organisations to monitor the progress of implementation of these projects. However, the Government of India extends all possible assistance to the State Authorities/Organisations in this regard and shall continue to do so.

Delay in processing of power projects

4458. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in the processing of the proposals for Cabinet approval by the Ministry of power for a number of power projects despite funds being tied up for such projects, as reported in the Business Times (Times of India) of February 1, 1995;

(b) if so, what are the facts in this regard;

(c) what are the reasons for delay in the processing of these power projects and what is the latest position in this regard; and

(d) which are the foreign agencies to fund these projects and how much commitment charges have been paid or to be paid to each of these agencies on account of delay in processing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) to (d) Details are as follows:

(i) The Vindhyachal-II (2x500 MW), one of the projects under the World Bank Time-slice Loan of US$ 400 million of National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) was delayed for want of clearance concerning requirement of a Flue Gas Disposal (FGD) Plant, as stipulated by the Ministry of Environment & Forest, (MDE&F) which was finally accorded in August, 1994. Investment approval to the project was granted in February, 1995. NTPC is required to pay commitment charges to the World Bank as per the loan agreement.

(ii) The Faridabad GPP St. I (400 MW) of NTPC for which Overseas Economic Corporation Fund (OECF) of Japan financial assistance has been tied up, was delayed due to revision in configuration of the project from 800 MW to 400 MW, based on commitment of supply of gas by the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. The agreement between the OECF & Government of India does not provide for any payment of commitment charges.

Performance of IB Valley Power Project

4459. SHRI SARADA MOHANTY: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated capacity of I B Valley Power Project in Orissa;

(b) the actual performance of that power project in the generation of power so far; and

(c) the projections made for the power generation in that power plant during 1995-96?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) The estimated capacity of IB Valley Power Project Unit-I & II of Orissa is (2x210) 420 MW.

(b) Unit-I of the IB Valley Power Project was synchronised on 22.5.94 and started commercial generation w.e.f. 20-12-1994. This Unit has generated 317 million units during 1994-95. Unit-II of this project is scheduled for commissioning during 1995-96.

(c) The energy generation target of IB Valley Thermal Power Station for 1995-96 has been fixed at 1000 million Units.

Pending proposals for thermal and gas-based power projects in Madhya Pradesh

4460. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the proposals for thermal and gas-based power projects pending at different stages of clearance and approval in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the demand for additional power in that State as per Eighth Plan projections; and

(c) the per capita power availability in the States as compared to the all India figure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI URMILABEN CHIMANBHAI PATEL): (a) The details of the thermal and gas-based power projects in Madhya Pradesh awaiting clearances are as under:

Coal-based

1. Korba (West) Thermal Power Station Units 5 & 6 (2x210 MW), District Bilaspur.

2. Bhilai Thermal Power Station (2x250 MW), District Durg.

3. Pench Thermal Power Station (2x250 MW), District Chhindwara.

Gas-based

4. Bhandar Combined Cycle Gas Turbine Project (330 MW), District Gwalior.

(b) The peak demand and the energy requirements in Madhya Pradesh at the end of Eighth Plan (1996-97) have been assessed at 4634 MW and 28104 Million Units respectively as per the report of the 14th Electric Power Survey.

(c) The per capita power consumption for the year 1993-94 in Madhya Pradesh was 310 Kwh as compared to an all India figure of 299 Kwh.

Export of yarn under advance licensing scheme

4461. SHRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: DR. SHRIKANT RAMCHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity of yarn actually exported under advance licensing scheme in the year 1994 and what was their number;

(b) what was the quantity of cotton required for production of yarn exported by them;

(c) at what prices from where the cotton used for production of the yarn exported by them was obtained; and

(d) whether the exports of the said cotton were OGL or otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI G. VENKAT SWAMY): (a) The exports of cotton yarn under the Advance Licensing Scheme during the year 1994 was 28.06 million kg.

(b) The quantity of raw cotton required for production of carded/combed cotton yarn of 28.06 million kgs is 32 million kgs., approximately.

(c) and (d) The import of raw cotton is allowed without any restrictions at zero rate of duty. Further more, as per the present policy, export of cotton yarn is allowed against imports of cotton, only if the cotton has been imported prior to export. Advance licence holders have the option to import their raw materials from any country of their choice and at the prices considered economical by them. The consolidated data in respect of prices and sources of such